

**Ancient War Clothes and Weapons  
Found in Siberia.**

Seattle—A tragedy of the far north-land centers about two suits of ancient French armor brought to this city by John J. Haugan, from Anadir, Siberia. The suits are to be donated by Haugan to the French museum, but will be exhibited first at the Alaska-Toukon-Pacific exposition, which is to be held in Seattle in the summer of 1904 to exploit the resources of the northland.

Many suits of mail were brought by the warriors from Siberian nations. Patriarchants, winged many. One Patriarchant, whose Chukchee related to Haugan, told the following legend:

"In many, many summers ago, a great number of strange men came to the shores of my father's land. They were all white. The first man began to kill my father. The people and to slaughter their fathers. My fathers rose up against them. Many times they were killed back. The men did not come and went 20 years. The devil men stayed. At those times my fathers' people roared in great numbers, and completely surrounded the devil men. Finally, the devil men fled. The arrows of my fathers had effect on the charmed ones. But at last they closed in, and thought them hard to hand, and killed all the devil men. Only one was bound and placed on a high mound. Another was bound round his wrists with a long thong of walrus hide and was pulled rapidly over the snows and ragged, jagged, cold ice. Three other devils were hauled around the mound on which the captured man stood, and at the end of his journey he was a senseless mass of guttering flesh. I took pity on him, and put him on his feet. He told me to go back to my people and warn them never to touch the world of ice again."

The outfit consists of a tunic, two suits of small mail, a surcoat, a hood, a pair of gauntlets, a pair of shields, two helmets, and a pair of arrows. The mail consists of thin pieces of hammered steel, bound together with leather thong. The armor is so light that a man can move as well as though he were in his knees. The shields are of wood, covered with walrus hide and embellished with heraldic symbols. The surcoat is made of a single piece of hammered steel and has a pair of flaps to protect the ears. The gauntlets are about four feet long, and have a number of several kinds of wood, particularly iron and brass, inlaid. The hood is made of a single piece of warling the body. The arrows are 200 yards and embedding them four inches in wood. The quivers are of walrus skin. The whole outfit is light and the body is ready to any movements of the legs. A number of French coins of small denominations. On one side of these is the Latin inscription, "L. XVI, by the Grace of God, King of France and Navarre." From which it is figured that the warriors who wore the armor were the best knights of their class in Europe.

The northland contains a wealth of ancient relics of rare historic interest and these are being collected for exhibition at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition of 1909. It is intended that the displays from Alaska and Yukon shall make the fair uniquely interesting.

**Interest to Shoppers**  
We know that Mehesy has everything  
furs, Knutsford.

### BULLFROG EXCURSION.

Argonne, Nev., will celebrate RAILROAD DAY December 15th. For this event, the Salt Lake Route, Utah's most popular road, will operate its second low rate excursion to the Bullfrog district. Chance to visit Greenwater Lake. Owing to the big crowd going, it is important to make sleeping car reservation at once. Phone 1986, 189 South Main Street.

Worth of furs to sell and only 20 business days to do it in. Prices cut to the bone will do it. Mehesy, the Furrier, Nuttford.

**BERLIN'S NEW THEATER.**

A writer in Continental Correspondence under date of October 31 gives an interesting description of a new theater and music hall erected in Berlin which incidentally reveals the fact that when it comes to building the Germans are not slow.

The past has been an eventful week for the theatrical and musical world in Berlin. Having witnessed the opening of a new theater, the inauguration of a new concert hall and the Handel festival lasting for four days. It is not yet twenty years since the neighborhood round Nollendorf platz was jocularly called "the Wild West." Today

This square is the center of the richest and most elegant quarter of Berlin, and the fact that the new theater and the Mozart hall have been erected in his very spot, shows that the musical and theatrical professions are seeking the most favorable location for their life of this new neighborhood. The massive group of buildings in Nollendorf platz comprises along with the theater and the concert hall also a large number of houses. In the process of stand alone, the architects have had the difficult task of giving a monumental appearance to the building, whilst at the same time keeping it in line with the surrounding buildings. This task has not been badly solved.

"The monumental character has been

imported to the structure of the theater by the middle arch which is flanked by two massive pillars and two towers. These give it a heavy appearance. But the quieter decoration of the other adjoining buildings is, in its proportions, incomparably finer and purer, and better balanced. Two architectural principles of the plan as a whole are sound and convincing, but the relation of the details to each other is not so happy. The effect is somewhat thought-out and inharmonious. The same impression is conveyed by the interior rooms. The Mozart hall has in its four rostrum-like niches, which are placed back to back, a certain artificiality and the theater presents a pretty festive character, and some original

Ideas especially in the form of the foyers. Still, everywhere the eye meets again and again a peculiar immaturity and lack of delicacy in certain of the proportions and outlines. One cannot help thinking that this defect is connected with overhaste in construction. When such a monster building is erected within one year, and when it is opened even before the walls are dry and the detail work completely finished, can the few natural ideas that are to be fully carried out? With such extreme hurry architecture is degraded into mere mechanical building."

12 months' Xmas present for Man or Boy. Y. M. C. A. membership.

### Crickets Taught to Fight.

South China Post—A. E. Parker has just returned from a trip to San-hu, a large walled city in Kwang-tung province, and while there visited the guardhouse, where he saw six or seven earthenware bowls of fighting crickets. He was much amused as to the description of the methods of establishing and dieting of the insects. During the day male and female crickets are separated but as soon as night falls they are mated. Their diet consists of water, boiled rice, and a little ginseng, the latter to give them stamina. In matching these insects to fight they are weighed, and a light weight would not be pitted against a welter.

weight. The insects are spurred on to the combat with a fine piece of glass which treatment naturally arouses their anger.

The belief that crickets are distinguishable by pieces of colored wood is a fallacy. They are recognized by their owners as we recognize our canine pets. In a contest, the first cricket to run away is adjudged the loser.

### Splendid Xmas Furs

In a great variety of styles. Mehesy,  
the Furrier, Knutsford.

12 months' Xmas present for Man or Boy, Y. M. C. A. membership.

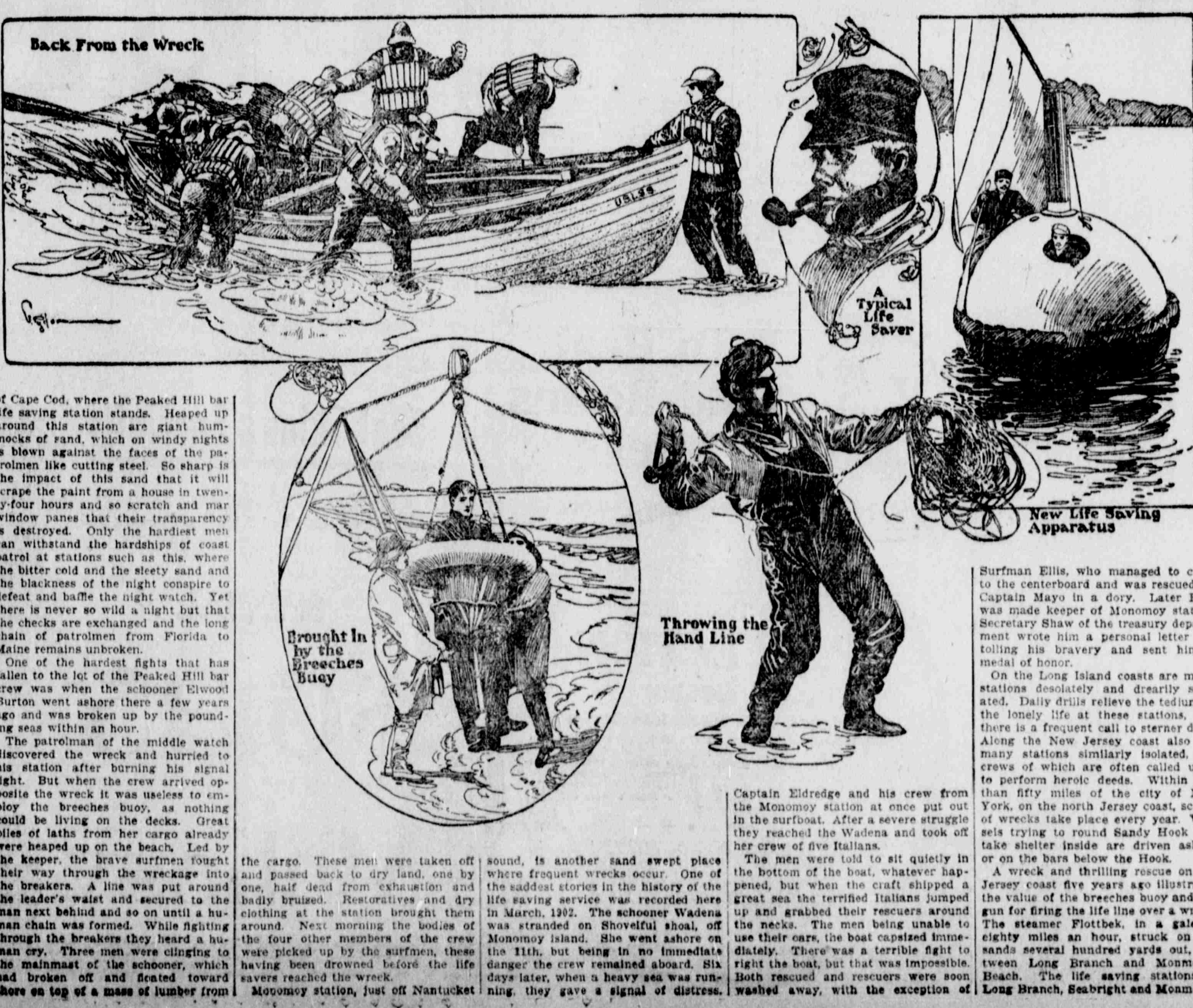
# The Brave Life Savers of America; Some Modest Heroes of Everyday Life

THIS is the season when a certain branch of the United States soldiery not very well known to the general public is always at the front and most of the time on the firing line. The United States life saving service requires men to be brave and daring and as self-sacrificing as are required by the army soldiers. These men are not called soldiers officially and do not share in the grand tribute of honor to those who should shoulder the burden of other men with the purpose of killing them. These men go out after other men with the purpose of saving their lives. But they must fight a mightier enemy than any army. They are the soldiers who fight the sea when it is the deadliest and most powerful.

By far the most perilous of all our seas is that of the Atlantic, and that explains why so many stations are placed on the seaboard. There is a continuous line of four stations from Maine to Florida, four stations from Florida to New York, and ten stations from New York to the mouth of the May. From sunset to sunrise, no matter what the weather, every step of this thousand mile coast is patrolled by the Hardy men from these stations. At each station one man walks south and one walks north. Patrols meet at a halfway point and exchange checks to prove they have done their duty. Each man walks his beat for four hours. His business is to keep a sharp watch for vessels in distress and to look out for the boom of distress guns from such craft and to notify the life saving crews by the burning of signal lights. But the life savers are aware of their peril and will do their utmost to rescue the

Immediately upon discovering a vessel in distress the patrolman hastens back to his station and notifies the proper authorities. Then the work of rescue begins. It may be possible to launch the surfboat in the angry breakers and row out to take the men off. This is impossible at times, the small gun being towed to the spot ashore nearest the wreck and a line is fired out over the wreck, to catch in the rigging and make secure, by the men aboard. Then the imperilled seamen are taken off by means of the breeches buoy. Sometimes when a vessel breaks up or the members of the crew are washed overboard by the fury of the storm it is necessary for surfmen to plunge into the sea and swim out to pick up the men attached to their belts. Only those who have walked by the sea on a stormy night and felt the fury of the waves and seen the madness of the surf can appreciate the perils to which the surfmen are exposed when they undertake a rescue.

One of the most perilous points on the Atlantic coast is the extreme end



Beach joined in the work of rescue. The launching of a surfboat in those furious seas was impossible. The Lyle gun, a small cannon made for the purpose, was brought out. After several failures a line was finally caught over the wreck. The breeches buoy was rigged, and the cabin boy, his leg broken by a spar, was the first to be brought ashore through the blinding surf. One by one every man on board was rescued in this manner, the crews working all night.

Six years ago the British steamship Virginia, bound to Baltimore from Cuba, struck the reefs off Cape Hatteras and in thirty minutes had broken in three pieces. For two days a terrific storm had raged. The Echebidge of Hatteras station was first to discover the wreck, looking through a telescope at a moment when the thick fog had cleared somewhat. He telephoned to the Creeds Hill station, his next neighbor, and the keeper there joined forces with the Hatteras station. The two crews approached the wreck from different points in their surfboats. When within a quarter of a mile of the wreck the life savers could discern five men aboard, two at the bow and three on the bridge, each frantically waving one hand while he held to the wreck with the other. A council of war was held by the two crews, and it was decided to wait until the big breakers pounding about the little boats. It was arranged that the Hatteras men should try to take off the men from the bow, while the Creeds Hill crew should undertake the rescue of those on the bridge. This conference held in such a perilous place saved the day. After skillful maneuvering and much danger the two captains saved every man.

Nearly twenty years ago the entire crew of one of the Cape Cod stations was drowned because of the ignorance of the men they sought to rescue. An Italian bark was blown over the bar in a storm and stranded on another. The keeper of the station at once went to the rescue with all his crew. They shot a line over the wrecked vessel and made various signals, but the Italians did not seem to know the meaning of the signals nor why the line had been fired. Realizing this, the keeper ordered the surfboat launched. All hands went in the boat, which reached the wreck and was getting ready to take off the men when the craft was sucked down in the undertow and every man was lost. Two hours later the storm abated and the entire crew of the Italian bark got ashore with skins almost dry.

It is probable that there is a much greater element of danger in fighting the sea than in fighting an army, though we have not reached as yet the point where we could throw arches and strew flowers for these modest Davids who go out nightly against the mad Goliath. **ROBERTS LOVE.**